

WHOLE NUMBER 54.

In 1940, Her father was a German banker, who educated his daughter the full extent of his means. She is an opera-singer, and finally a wife. In Boston she was known as Hensler.



PAUPER COUNTIES.

The last report of the Auditor of Public Accounts exhibits the fact, that there are about eighty counties in the State that draw more revenue from the State Treasury than they pay into it. For this reason they are dubbed, in common parlance, pauper counties. This exhibit furnishes food for reflection. In the first place, it affords almost conclusive evidence that such counties are afflicted with a great amount of crime. The "Scalp law" could not possibly have had any effect in depleting the Treasury last year, for it had been repealed the year previous. The greatest amount of money that is drawn from the Commonwealth coffers, and disbursed in the counties respectively, aside from the school fund, is appropriated to the payment of magistrates sitting as an examining court in cases of felony, the payment of Commonwealth witnesses, fees of ministerial officers in executing orders of arrest and summoning Commonwealth witnesses, delinquent expenses of sheriffs and paying them mileage in carrying prisoners from the county jail to the penitentiary, together with the claims of necessary guards, and the payment of jail fees for detaining, and general attention to prisoners. Now when it is borne in mind that the State pays for no service of this character unless the warrant or indictment against the accused recites a felony, and that either the individual or county defray all necessary cost and expense, if the charge be simply a misdemeanor, the existence of a woeful condition of public morals and private virtue is proven by the fact that eighty counties in the State are pauper counties. The law requires that the grand and petit jurors shall be paid by the trustees of the jury fund, out of money in his hands, reported by the clerk of the different courts, and collected by them as tax upon suits, upon depositions, upon license to keep taverns and sell spirituous liquors; upon license to peddle, keep billiard tables, stand jacks, cards, bulls, etc. If this fund should prove insufficient, as it always does in pauper counties, it is made the duty of the circuit court to direct the sheriff to pay the deficit out of the unpaid revenue in his hands, and such order is a voucher for him in his settlement with the Auditor. The jury fund, in pauper counties, thus being insufficient, it is to be presumed, if not considered as such, that there is in those counties a small amount of litigation, very few land sales, and quite a number of unlicensed taverns, whiskey-shops, studs, and jacks. It may likewise be presumed, that since the expense of administering justice in the name of the Commonwealth, in these counties, exceeds the amount of revenue due to the State, that the land is very sterile and the personality of an inferior kind; but this presumption is not altogether correct. The fault in many instances lies at the door of the Assessor, who fails to place a proper valuation upon such of the property of the citizen as he is required by law to do. The revenue law requires him to administer an oath to the person whose list he takes, in substance, that the list given is true and correct as well as the description of property, but demands of him to fix the valuation himself. This he often fails to do, but simply asks the assessed person, who is not under oath as to value, and reports his land and stock at his (the assessed person's) own figures. It is also true, that in many of these pauper counties, no board of supervisors is ever appointed by the county judge, and from this neglect of official duty the errors and mistakes of the Assessor go uncorrected.

AN IMPROVEMENT OF THE PUBLIC MORAL.

An improvement of the public moral and more stringent laws regulating the duties of Assessors and Sheriffs, would have the effect to relieve many of these pauper counties from the odium of being dependent upon the State Treasury for a full and faithful administration of public justice. The fault is not altogether in the tax-payers, nor should we seek exclusively for the cause in the sterility of the land. Those who are charged with the duty of making assessments, and collecting tax are guilty of contributive negligence.

MR. A. WARREN WILL BE FOUND.

ready to wait upon you at all hours of the night at E. B. Hayden's.

CABINET APPOINTMENTS.

On the 17th instant President Grant sent to the Senate, for ratification, nominations of the members of his Cabinet. There is no change from the old Cabinet except in the appointment of William A. Richardson as Secretary of the Treasury, vice Hon. George S. Boutwell, resigned. The resignation of Mr. Boutwell was occasioned by his election to the United States Senate from the State of Massachusetts. The nomination of Richardson as Secretary of the Treasury, together with the reappointment of all the old members of the Cabinet, is regarded by all as indicative of the same line of future policy toward the South and the country at large which was pursued during the administration which has just closed. The President has indicated, by his persistent refusal to listen to appeals for a change of Cabinet, that he regards its members as a species of personal property, to be used, controlled and manipulated in his own individual interest. The country may, therefore, look forward to no relaxation in the rigor of the administration, nor hope for any reformation in the civil service department.

THE BEST STOCK OF CLOTHING.

and shoe goods in town will be found at E. B. Hayden's.

NEPOTISM AGAIN.

Though the whole country grew weary of the frequent charges brought against President Grant, during the last campaign, of prostituting his power of appointment to offices of profit and trust to the unworthy purpose of building up a moneyed aristocracy in his own family, yet it again becomes the duty of those whose business it is to chronicle events to give public notice that the same line of conduct will again be followed which brought the last administration into public disrepute. James F. Casey, the brother-in-law of the President, has been appointed, for another term of four years, Collector of Customs at the port of New Orleans. This is one of the most lucrative offices at the disposal of the President, and one which is liable to the greatest abuse. This appointment has revived attention to the charges of corruption of the civil service in Louisiana, in which this same brother-in-law and officer was implicated about eighteen months since. It was proven by the report of the committee appointed to investigate these charges that Casey was interested in an eighteen thousand dollar corruption fund, raised by himself and others to bribe the Legislature of Louisiana to pass a bill in which he was named as one of the corporators. On the development of this fact, the President was impetuously by leading members of the Republican party to remove Casey, which he refused to do; and as an illustration of the impression made upon him by such publicity, he has re-appointed Casey to the same office he disgraced during the last administration.

E. B. Hayden invites attention to his new stock of ladies' custom-made shoes.

PRESIDENTIAL FACTS.

The United States has had eighteen different Presidents. John Adams, who died in his ninety-second year, attained the greatest age. James K. Polk, who died at the age of fifty-four, attained the least age. U. S. Grant was the youngest President ever inaugurated—this event first occurring in his history at the age of forty-seven. James K. Polk was inaugurated at the age of forty-nine. Wm. Henry Harrison was inaugurated at the age of sixty-eight, which is the greatest age reached by any President at the time of his inauguration. Of the whole number but six were elected for two terms, to wit: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and Grant. Three filled unexpired terms, to wit: Tyler, Fillmore, and Johnson. Three—Adams the elder, Jefferson, and Monroe—died on the fourth day of July. Four were inaugurated at the age of fifty-seven, and four died after reaching eighty years. Counting Andrew Jackson, ten of the whole number, were Democrats; four were Whigs; two were Federalists; one an Abolitionist, and one a Radical. Two were related by consanguinity—John Adams and John Q. Adams—being father and son. All died natural deaths, except Lincoln who was assassinated. Andrew Johnson is the only one, against whose articles of impeachment were preferred, and Grant is the only one who has been accused of receiving bribes, and appointing relations to lucrative official positions.

JUST received an elegant stock of jewelry at E. B. Hayden's.

HON. JAMES B. BECK has written a letter to the *Courier-Journal*, in response to the attacks made on him and Kerr of Indiana by the editor of the *New York Sun*, for refusing to vote for the expulsion of Oakes Ames. He explains in the letter, fully and satisfactorily, his reason for voting against the resolution of expulsion, which was that Congress had no jurisdiction of the offense. The bribery, of which Ames was guilty, was committed before his election to the Congress which undertook an investigation of the charges of corruption that were brought against him. It is true that Ames was a member of Congress at the time he committed the offense, but not of the Congress from which it was sought to expel him. This being an uncontested fact, Mr. Beck was, and is, of opinion that the conduct of Ames is punishable by the courts, and that they alone have jurisdiction of the matter. For the reason that he voted against the resolution of expulsion, he voted against the resolution of censure. In his speech before Congress he maintained that the power of expulsion is a power to protect the body, and any act of a man concerning his election, even if made years before, in order to secure his election to Congress with a view of contaminating or corrupting it, presents a case wherein Congress may rightfully exercise, in its discretion, either the power of censure or expulsion. But if he has done anything before he becomes a member of Congress, not in regard to his election, and not connected with his duties as a member, Congress has no power over him.

Mr. Beck censured, in the most unmistakable and unqualified terms, the conduct of Ames, and clearly stated that he would favor nothing short of expulsion, if Congress had jurisdiction of the offense; but an unwarranted exercise of this power would strike a blow at the right of representation, and establish a precedent by which tyrannical majorities would seek to rid themselves of the influence and brake-power of respectable minorities.

It occurs to us that the points of Mr. Beck are very well taken. If Congress has the right to go back of a man's record in Congress, or his record to secure a seat in that body, it possesses a power less limited than any legislative body of modern civilized governments.

It is at all times well for those who have sworn to maintain and observe the law to be careful that they are not the first to break it.

PROBABLE DESTRUCTION OF THE NATURAL BRIDGE IN VIRGINIA.

From a copy of the Lexington (Va.) Gazette, of the 14th inst., handed us by Prof. Paine, we learn that a phenomenon of the most extraordinary description occurred on the 11th inst., which has thrown the community in the vicinity of the natural bridge, in Virginia, into the wildest excitement. A gentleman in passing over the bridge, glanced over into the chasm and saw a vapor issuing from some crevice in the Western side, and detected a peculiar odor in the atmosphere. On the following day, the 12th, the whole country around was aroused and terror-stricken. From below the bridge volumes of deep black smoke were rolling continually, except when interrupted by jets of bright flames which occasionally flared up to a great height. The surface of the ground was warm for some distance around the bridge, and large masses of rock were falling from the western side into the creek. Prof. L. C. Campbell, of the Geological Department of Washington and Lee University, was appealed to throw some light upon the extraordinary phenomenon. The following is the statement from the *Gazette*, by the Professor:

Being engaged a number of years ago in the geological survey of this region from the Blue Ridge as far West as the Kanawha deposits of coal, my attention was directed to that wonderful geological arch, which at the same time strikingly displays the handiwork of Omnipotence and gives a name to Rockbridge county. I refer as a matter of course to that great natural curiosity which has attracted to our shores visitors from all parts of the land. In extending my geological investigations, I discovered that the bridge was composed of mountain limestone, with large fissures filled with graptolite, which as is well known is a kind of bluish-green or aspidium, deposited in the form of a fossil in this peculiar kind. This graptolite was not of course set on fire by any one; such an act would necessarily be impossible in confining against the laws of the most recent construction. At some distance above the high water mark, I detected sulphur deposits and traces of metallic oxides even in small quantities in the presence of water, will generate heat to a degree abundantly sufficient to ignite a mass of combustible material as the graptolite. The water, I take it, was supplied by the thawing of the snow and the unprecedented rise of clear water in the early part of last week. So I am inclined to consider the cause of this great chemical action, and doubtless towards attributing it, is suggested by Mr. McClellan, to the action of electricity. I have a well of geological formation of the bridge which was carefully prepared a number of years since, as above hinted, access may be had at any time by all wishing to examine into the causes themselves. Very Respectfully, J. L. CAMPBELL.

MISCELLANEOUS and school books in endless varieties at W. H. Anderson's.

The absence of Hon. J. B. McCreary.

Speaker of the House of Representatives, on Monday last, occasioned quite a spirited contest, for Speaker pro tem. (as will be seen from our legislative reports) between our very efficient member, Hon. C. S. Thos. W. Varnon, and Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, the member from Woodford—two of the most useful and popular gentlemen of the House. It will be seen that Mr. Blackburn was honored by an election to the coveted position, but his strength and popularity were sorely and severely tried, as his election was accomplished only by a majority of one. The vote for Mr. Varnon, notwithstanding his defeat, was eminently creditable to him, as it was sufficient to cause a member, who is claimed by his friends to be the leading and rising man of the General Assembly, to put forth all his strength to overcome him, and shows in what high esteem Mr. Varnon is held by his legislative associates. The only other vacancy ever occasioned by the absence of Speaker McCreary, was filled by the unanimous election of Mr. Varnon.

FOR cigars and tobacco, of uniform brands, go to W. H. Anderson's.

No Reduction of Postage.

Philadelphia Press Telegram.

There is an impression abroad that the Farasworth bill for the reduction of postage because a law. This is a mistake. It passed the House, but failed in the Senate. There was an amendment to the post-office appropriation bill which repealed all acts relative to the franking privilege and free postage generally. This became a law. It abolishes the circulation free of postage of newspapers in the country where they are published, and also the free exchanges of newspapers. It does not take effect until the 1st of July.

ALARGE invoice of clothing just received at Hayden's.

HON. J. D. Young has been making a trip through the mountains, where he has been examining the poll-books and taking depositions preparatory to establishing the legitimacy of his election to Congress, from the Tenth District.

FRESH fish at J. M. Rochester & Co's every Tuesday and Friday mornings.

The oldest inhabitant, inquired a Paduch reporter of a sign that was never known to fail: When the trees are loaded with snow on the first day of March, they will be loaded with fruit in season. If this is true, we may look for plenty of fruit this summer.

HAYDEN'S furniture, carpets, and wall paper is going off like hot cakes.

E. B. Hayden's large invoice of shoes have arrived at last.

Auctioneer's Notice.

DANIEL MILLER, resident auctioneer, will attend to all public sales of real estate, household goods, and more business.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

W. F. HANNEY, City butcher, gives notice that on and after this day, he will discontinue the business of a butcher, and will sell his stock of meat, and all other goods, at a public sale, at the residence of J. M. Rochester & Co., on the corner of Main and Third streets, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOMEHOUT.

At Somehout, in the State of Kentucky, at close of business February 28, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	\$108,147.94
Overdrafts	208.00
U. S. Bonds in secure circulation	100,000.00
Due from Approver and Reserve Agents	29,214.41
Due from other National Banks	5,320.36
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures	4,292.00
Current Expenses, including rent	1,981.17
Premiums paid	12,400.00
U. S. National Bonds	1,000.00
Fractional Currency including nickels	69.00
Gold and silver	18.27
Legal Tender Notes	18,600.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	\$100,000.00
Individual Deposits	31,672.00
Discount	7,000.00
Exchange	1,053.84
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	150,000.00
Treasury	637.00
Due to National Banks	637.00
Due to State Banks and Bankers	54.44

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

County of Pulaski.

I, Wm. Woodworth, Cashier of the National Bank of Somehout, Kentucky, do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of February, 1873.

W. H. WOODWORTH, Cashier.

CONCURRENT ATTEST: J. H. WOODWORTH, N. P.

Notary Public.

The Celebrated Trotting Stallion

GILL.

WILL MAKE TWO

present season at the stable of J. H. Woodworth, Cashier of the National Bank of Somehout, Kentucky, on the 15th inst.

on the 15th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.

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SAM. N. MATHENY, Merchant TAILOR.

DEALER IN

CLOTHES,

CASSIMERES

—AND—

VESTINGS,

North Side MAIN STREET,

ALL THE

LATEST STYLES

—OF—

GENTLEMEN'S

DRESS

GOODS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

WHICH WILL BE MADE TO ORDER AFTER THE

LATEST FASHIONS

AND A

Perfect Fit Warranted.

Lincoln County Directory.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

T. R. Montgomery, Chairman;

Wm. M. Laney, J. D. Pettus,

L. G. Gooch, J. M. Cook,

R. H. Hanson, J. L. Gooch.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Hon. T. F. Fox, Judge.

Hon. M. H. Hawley, Clerk.

Hon. W. H. Miller, Deputy Clerk.

Hon. S. S. McElhenny, Master Commissioner.

Law, Equity and Criminal terms 3d Monday in April, and October, continuing twelve days.

COUNTY COURT.

Hon. M. C. Sankey, Judge.

Hon. U. C. Warren, County Attorney.

Hon. J. H. Miller, Deputy Clerk.

Hon. W. H. Miller, Deputy Clerk.

Hon. S. S. McElhenny, Master Commissioner.

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Hon. S. S. McEl







